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VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

A N D

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From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. V.

A Development of the causes of the disturbances between the American and French Republics. Addressed to the CITIZENS of AMERICA.

My Fellow Citizens,

I SHALL make no apology now for considering Mr. Jefferson the head of what is called the French party in America: Nor will it be deemed a reflection by himself, I presume, to be thought the head of party which he himself, it would appear, esteems the most honorable in all its body. Yet, however honorable it may be, to be considered the head of a republican party, as in truth it is, I cannot agree with that distinguished character, enlightened as he may be, in some of the things he would attach, as necessary to those principles.

That his excellency the Vice-President, is a sincere and devoted friend to republicanism, I never doubted. But that he ever was *some things*, which the letter now to be examined into shews him to be, I never could have suspected. With respect to our ideas of republicanism, which is of itself but an indefinite thing, we may indeed differ, and yet both be honest. But the impropriety of being the head of a French party in America, when that nation are doing all the injury in their power to us, having never struck so enlightened and virtuous a patriot, is to me indeed astonishing. Well might Mr. Jefferson say then, that "our political situation is prodigiously changed, &c."—from "that noble love of liberty and republican form of government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, &c." That noble love of liberty which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, was attended with an attachment to our own country in preference to all others; and not a disposition to invite our enemies, by declaring to them our divisions and feelings in their favor, to make aggressions, and perhaps invasions on us: Nor would there have been a man in America, I am persuaded, less apt in the late revolution, to have held out a doctrine like this to Great-Britain, than Mr. Jefferson himself. How it can be patriotism in the one case, and not in the other, even admitting that an attachment to Great-Britain in preference to our own country had taken place, I cannot conceive. But let us examine the change, from our former dispositions towards Great-Britain, which is supposed to have taken place on the principles laid down in the letter itself, without regard to the leaning which has actually taken place towards France.

"Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war," says Mr. Jefferson, an Anglo-Monarchico-Aristocratic party has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the substance "they have already given us the form of the British government."

How far we have deviated from that noble love of liberty by the standard here laid down, viz. a departure from a republican form of government (if not wholly dependent on the different ideas which different persons entertain of that indefinite term) would require an elaborate discussion, upon the abstract principles of government, which neither the bounds of the present enquiry permit, nor the nature of the accusation renders necessary. The other part of the charge which is rather more definite and reducible to some more certain rule, includes every thing necessary to be enquired into on this head. If an Anglo-Monarchico-Aristocratic party has in reality arisen, then indeed have we deviated from that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war. But the existence of monarchy

and aristocracy in the hopes and wishes of one party, or the imaginations of another, is no proof of the actual existence of either among us. It is easy to ascertain the real existence of these, if any such existence there is.

The government of America is a system now well understood. It is in that, and not in the hopes and wishes of one party, or the fears and imaginations of another, that we are to look for the real existence of these qualities, either in form or substance. If by the form, are meant those acts which, it is said, assimilate us to the British model, and the substance, an endeavour to reduce that form to a hereditary right of acting, then is it easily demonstrated, that no such form or substance, either, has yet existed, or been attempted, as it relates to monarchy. The acts of our government, which have generally been said to assimilate that government to the British model, such, for instance as the banking system, excise laws, &c. were the acts of the representatives of the people, who have escaped the censure passed in that letter, of being in the design to introduce monarchy and aristocracy among us. One of the highest powers of the President, is, his negative on the acts of the representatives of the people. Whenever any of those acts are consented to then, by the President, the exercise of that power is withheld, and the will of the President goes in perfect unison with the voice of the people. Consequently, if the form of the British government has been given up in those acts, it has arisen, as I suspect it ever will, from the democratic and not the monarchic exertions of our fellow-citizens. And with respect to the substantiating that form, whatever may have been the wish, nothing of the sort has yet been attempted certainly.

The eligibility of the same person to the office of President, successively for life, is the only possible channel in our government, as it now stands, through which an approach to hereditary monarchy can ever be made. The late President, who has been accused of being at the head of all this design, it is to be remembered, came into office with more circumstances in his favor, than ever can be expected to accompany any other man. Considered as the very father of those liberties which our present government was meant to protect, he was twice elected by the unanimous voice of the people of America; and at the approach of the third election, the body of the people, who never stir but upon proper occasions, and when stirred, move in an irresistible torrent which ever way they incline, gave such powerful proofs of their inclinations to re-elect him, with the same unanimous consent, that not a candidate would have ventured forward as an elector against him, who valued his reputation with the people. Yet, this President, who has been accused of all this monarchic design, in spite of all those strong appearances in his favor, to the great astonishment and confusion of his accusers, retired to lead a private life under that tyranny which he had thus laid the foundation of in his public capacity.

No other man, it is almost certain, will ever be elected, with the same unanimous consent, or ever twice elected, perhaps in his whole life. How then the substance of the British government, in its monarchic feature, is to be brought upon us, as long as the present temper and government of America prevail, is difficult to be seen, and with respect to its aristocratic likeness, I see no way in which that is to be substantiated except by a change of government, which is alone the wish, of those who have pointed these evils out.

An aristocracy, as I have always understood it, consists in a distinct order of citizens elevated above the common mass, by separate and exclusive privileges, honors or

titles. For the most part, these extraordinary privileges and distinctions have arisen from, and been granted in consequence of some noble achievement, and have become hereditary from the willingness, that mankind have to perpetuate the memory of great deeds, by continuing the credit and admiration of them down through a train of successors, without being able to continue the qualities from whence those noble deeds arose; whence the members of those families have acquired the appellation of nobility, with a continuance of all those privileges and advantages granted to their ancestors, with a variety of titles, emblematical of those great actions. In America no separate and exclusive benefits, or privileges, have been granted, or attempted to be granted; and the present constitution of the United States expressly provides [Art. I. Sec. IX.] that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States." All offices and places of authority under that constitution, are expressly by election, and only during good behaviour, to be judged of in most cases, by those who follow them. Hereditary succession to any place of honor, profit, or trust, is totally unknown to the present government of America. Where then the form of the British government, in its aristocratic feature, has been introduced into this country, or how a design to impose upon us its substance can ever be executed, except by that destruction of our present government which its enemies alone desire, I am unable to find out. Whenever the form or substance either of that government is given to us, it must be, by the introduction of another constitution, it will not be the constitution that now exists, if it has in it those qualities.

The introduction of the banking system and excise laws, which are a part of the administration of our government, can have no immediate relation with, or tendency to monarchy and aristocracy, which would be a material part of its principles, that I can perceive. As well might we conclude if a tyrannical monarchy should pass one or two laws in favor of the people, that it was one of the most democratic republics upon the earth. Great-Britain, it must be remembered, as well as its banking system and its excise laws has its magna charta, its trial by jury, and its habeas corpus act. Why not say then, that because that government has those things, we should expunge from our American system, all constitutional boundaries and agreements between the people and their rulers, the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus, otherwise, that these things too, assimilate us to the British model, and thereby render us monarchial and aristocratic?—Either that, or an acknowledgment that the British government is a perfect democracy and republic, must be the conclusion from this mode of arguing which has been adopted against the American government.

Admitting then, as I do, that it was the administration of our government, and not our constitution, that Mr. Jefferson meant by that form which this Anglo-Monarchico-Aristocratic party had given us, and were endeavoring to substantiate, yet I must contend that he has fairly and positively said in the preceding part of the same sentence, that our government is not a republican one, and therefore, does it astonish me exceedingly, that Mr. Jefferson should twice now have entered so highly into the administration of that government, of which he thought so badly.—Without making any comments however on this circumstance, which would but too naturally produce a disagreeable retort for the many unpleasant things that are said in that letter of the friends to the government, I shall conclude this paper, with just contrasting the part of the sentence alluded to, with a part of the same gentleman's inauguration speech as Vice-President to the Sen-

ate, and leave every reader to comment for himself.

The words in the sentence alluded to are these—"Instead that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, &c." Those of the speech are as follow: "I might here proceed, and with the greatest truth, to declare, my zealous attachment to the constitution of the United States, that I consider the union of these states as the first of blessings, and as the first of duties, the preservation of that constitution which secures it."

This last certainly shews, at least, that "our political situation," had not so "prodigiously changed" from "that republican government which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war," even on the 6th of March, 1797, which was long after his excellency's friend had left us, and a considerable time after the writing of the letter even, we may presume, or that Mr. Jefferson had then become an admirer of a monarchial and aristocratic government!!

AMERICANUS.

Richmond, August 20, 1797.

J. MARLING,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS; on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 3, 1797.
N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to the estate of Thomas Pettus, sen. deceased, of Mecklenburg county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of May next; all claims brought in after that date, will be paid in Bar.

WM. PETTUS, } Administrators.
JOHN PETTUS, }

August 12, 1797.

(eog)

TAKEN up by Mary Bolling
on her plantation, in Amelia county, Namozeean creek, a yellow Bay Horse Colt, three years old this spring, both his hind and right fore feet white, a blaze in his forehead, neither docked nor branded. Potted and appraised on oath by George Pollard, John Southall and Cain Mann, to thirty dollars.—Also taken up by the said Bolling, a Red Steer, four years old this spring, marked with a crop and hole in the right ear, as we are informed, but now it appears to be a swallow fork, and swallow fork in the left, a small white spot in his face, near the left horn, and some white under the belly near the fore legs. Potted and appraised on oath by the same appraisers to 13 dollars and 33 cents.

April 8, 1797.

(eog)

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 31st of next August,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon the subscriber now resides, lying on both sides Mallery's creek, containing 484 acres; also the crop now growing, stock, household and kitchen furniture.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Nottoway, July 10, 1797.

(14)

BLANK WRITS,
For SALE at this Office.

*Foreign Intelligence,
Received by the Adriana, Capt.
Lee, arrived at Philadelphia,
from Bristol.*

LONDON, June 15.

Every necessary arrangement for commencing the negotiation between this country and France, is now completely formed. Lord Malmesbury is the person appointed to treat in behalf of this country, and we understand that M. Barthelemy is the negotiator on the part of the French.

A cabinet council was yesterday held at Lord Grenville's on the subject of Lord Malmesbury's credentials, when it was determined that his lordship should be invested with full powers to negotiate and conclude a peace with the French republic. He is expected to set out for Paris on Monday next, accompanied by Lord Morpeth, son to the Earl of Carlisle, and two other gentlemen as his secretaries.

Lord Bridport's fleet was off Falmouth all day on Sunday last, and on Monday passed to the eastward.

Bank of England.

In the House of Commons

The Chancellor of the exchequer gave notice that he would to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to continue the restrictions on the bank of England, with respect to payments in specie, for a further time to be limited.

A council sat yesterday at eleven o'clock, and about half past twelve, Lord Malmesbury was sent for and introduced into the cabinet; when his lordship received directions to prepare himself to go to Paris as soon as possible.

Lord Morpeth, or Lord Leveson Gower, will attend his lordship as secretary of the Embassy, but it is not determined which of these gentlemen should be appointed, as great interest is making by the friends of both parties.

We have the satisfaction to know, that let the negotiation take what turn it may, there are at least very solid hopes, at its commencement, that it will be brought to an amicable conclusion. M. Barthelemy has certainly written a letter to Lord Grenville in the most friendly terms, expressing his wish for the return of peace.

Extract of a letter from Sheerness, dated Wednesday morning.

"The rebellious confederacy at the Nore is completely dissolved, and the mutiny happily at an end. The white flag now flies on board all the ships, the several crews having this morning made an unconditional surrender to the port admiral at Sheerness. Some of the delegates have made their escapes; but the ringleaders, Parker, Davies, and several others, are now in close custody. His majesty's pardon has been granted to the crews of all the ships, with the exception only of the delegates. Upon the submission of the Sandwich being accepted, Capt. Mofs immediately went on board, and resumed the command of her; and Admiral Buckner soon after re-boisted his flag, amidst the acclamations of the crew, who gave three cheers upon the occasion.

"This morning the Sandwich came drifting up to this port, with a white flag at her main-top. Every flag but the white one was hauled down, and all the sails furled. The persons who appeared as commanding officers hailed the gun boats, said that they came in to surrender, and they meant to give up Parker and the rest of the delegates. When they came to anchor, which is just within gun shot of the great battery, some boats went on board, and took out Parker, Davies, Higgins, Gregory, Dennison, and about 20 other delegates.

"Admiral Parker and his first captain Davies, have been examined, and have been fully committed to Maidstone gaol, they are just sent off under a strong guard.

"The mode in which the men got possession is as follows; about 8 o'clock this morning, some of the petty officers deputed by the local part of the crew, went off to their officers while Parker and his associates were holding a council in the ward-room, and applied to them, saying if it was agreeable to the officers, they were willing to submit, leaving it to them to obtain their pardon. The commanding officer immediately replied, "Then you must secure Parker and the rest of the delegates." This was put in execution as soon as said, and hoisting a white flag at the main mast, they weighed and stood in for the Little Nore,

where they cast anchor within reach of the great battery, and manning the long boat, brought the whole of them to the commissioner's stairs, where they were received by a strong guard, who took charge of the prisoners.

"All the ships at the Nore are now coming in."

"Several delegates belonging to the Leopard were on board the Agamemnon, and, in consequence of an information from that ship, are taken out, and are now under examination at the New Tavern; previous to their committal for trial five were taken, and the sixth, on being called up to go into the boat, put a pistol to his head and shot himself."

When the delegate who shot himself was called up to go on shore, he said to another, "Why you won't be fool enough to go on shore and be hanged?" "What can I do," replied his comrade, "you see they are all against me?" "Then d— I won't," replied the former, and instantly putting a pistol in his mouth, shot himself dead! He was brought on shore wrapped up in an union jack.

The crew of the Sandwich were in want of the common necessities of life; they had no food but a little biscuit and salt meat, nor any thing to drink but putrid water.

As Parker is very ill, he is suspected to have taken poison; but its effects are not likely to be fatal, as he has been seized with a violent vomiting. He is extremely fullen; his haughty spirit appears broken. Davies, his companion, is in better health and spirits. A special commission will be immediately made out for the trial of these men, as well as all the others apprehended.

It appears Parker was for a short time on board the Bulldog sloop at war, and that during the time he was a midshipman on board that vessel, he challenged Capt. Rieu on a flight quarrel. On board the La Cellier East Indiaman, of which he was a mate, he had many disputes with officers, and being much addicted to drinking that time was in constant broils with his shipmates. His family have long been tired of getting him out of difficulties.

The Inflexible and Pylades stood out with more obduracy than any of the other ships.

In the course of Tuesday night and yesterday morning, upwards of 20 officers of different ships, who had been confined by the mutineers at the Nore, arrived at the admiralty.

Great praise is due to government for that energy and decision which they have in this instance, wisely tempered with forbearance and moderation. In common with every humane heart, we deplore the inevitable necessity which now calls upon them to make examples of the leaders and instigators of a rebellion more dangerous than any which ever yet existed.

If it were possible to trace the evil to its source, to the seditions and their instigators and abettors, who previous and during the whole of the war, have been disseminating doctrines subversive of all religion, all order, and all duty in society, were this to be done, pity for the unhappy instruments would be the most prevailing feeling, and the vengeance of an injured and insulted nation would fall on the head of the guilty great; who, it is to be feared, will now escape that detection and punishment, which alone would render us secure against the fear of future evil.

The naval mania, if we may so call the mutinies among the sailors, has we understand been general. It has broken out in the fleets of France and Holland as well as in ours. Much as we regret the disgrace which the British tars have heaped on themselves, it is some slight consolation that our enemies have not been in a condition to avail themselves of so critical a conjuncture.

June 17.

Mr. East arrived this day with dispatches from Sir Morton Eden, at Vienna. He sailed from Cuxhaven on Tuesday last. Mr. Hammond had failed from the same place in a ship of war for England, about 24 hours before. His arrival may therefore be hourly expected.

The channel fleet under the command of Lord Bridport were again seen cruising off Plymouth on Wednesday last. We understand that his lordship has received orders to cruise for some time to the westward of the Land's End for the purpose of affording protection to the valuable homeward bound leeward fleet, which is very shortly expected to arrive.

By letters from on board admiral Duncan's fleet, dated off the Texel on Monday last, we learn that they were daily within sight of the Dutch fleet, which appeared

to consist of three 70 gun ships, and about ten or twelve other decked ships. Admiral Duncan has certain intelligence of the intention of the Dutch fleet to put to sea, and their destination was upon good information, supposed to be Scotland.

There are no less than 60,000 French troops now in Holland. The British fleet consists of 10 sail of the line, in excellent condition and high spirits, anxiously expecting the Dutch fleet to come out.

In the letter which our ministers received from M. Delacroix on Tuesday last, he expresses the willingness of the directory to consent to the overture of a negotiation by ministers to be appointed mutually by the two countries to meet at Liffe as a middle place, and there to treat of a separate peace. The words "separate peace" have given rise to various interpretations, and it certainly is not easy to attach any meaning to the phrase that is favorable to England. Do they mean by a separate peace,

1. That the ministers to be appointed shall treat solely of objects that belong to the two nations exclusively?

2. That they shall both leave out of the negotiation their allies? or

3. That France and her allies, Spain and Holland united, shall treat with England, separately? That is, that England shall not bring into the negotiation any thing that belongs to the question of the general balance of Europe, or the particular interests of the single, forlorn power, that continues to be her ally.

It is our opinion that the last is the interpretation which we ought to put upon this general expression—and the true and plain meaning of the French policy in this demand is, to disjoin us from poor, feeble, and yet interesting Portugal, over whom we have exercised the same protecting cares as over Holland, and whose fate is likely to be similar.

Yesterday's fluctuations in the ally were more extraordinary than those of the day before: at one time of the day, consols were done at 51½, and again sprung up to 53, at which price they closed: Omnium was depressed at one part of the day to 6½ premium, and then again rose to 8½.

MUTINY AT THE NORE.

Notwithstanding the reports in town, so long since as Wednesday, of the rebellion at the Nore being completely at an end, it was not until a late hour on Thursday night, that all the ships of the fleet came into submission; and it was only yesterday morning that the crew of the Montague gave up their committee-men, and sent them on shore, which was about 11 o'clock, when they were landed at Sheerness, under a strong guard, to the number of eight persons, who were sent one by one to the dark hole, in the prison of the garrison. Every ship in the fleet has now given up its leaders and committee men.

In consequence, however, of the refractory disposition of several ships which have come in, large parties of the military have been put on board some of them, until the most violent seamen are disposed of on shore.

When Parker was brought on shore, his pockets were filled with papers, but we believe there was nothing material contained in them, except the proceedings on ship-board. When under examination before the commissioners at Sheerness, he told them he should be able to justify himself, and hoped he had behaved with honor, he knew nothing wrong that he had done. He appeared very undaunted. A night's reflection in Maidstone jail, however, seems to have brought him to a better consideration of his real situation.

On being questioned as to the Montague's firing on the Repulse, he declared, that he and the rest of the delegates went on board the Montmouth for the purpose of preventing her firing on the Repulse, as he thought it shameful to fire on a vessel that was aground.

This evening at six o'clock, Wallace, the delegate of the Standard, who blew out his brains, was buried on the high road leading to Chatham, pursuant to the verdict of self murder brought in by the coroner's inquest which sat on his body yesterday evening.

About three o'clock this day the coroner's inquest sat on the body of the midshipman, who was killed on board the Leopard, and brought in a verdict of wilful murder, by persons in a state of mutiny on board.

Chatham, Friday Evening, 21 o'clock.

The marines that have been taken out of the refractory ships have a distinguished mark upon them—as soon as they arrive at the barracks, their hair is parted from the

middle of their heads, the right side is then clipped, and afterwards clean shaved off—the left side of their face is shaved, leaving the beard on the right side full grown; so that in case of an escape, they might be recognized immediately.

A free pardon was yesterday granted by his majesty, and sent down to all the crew of the Ardent except the two delegates.

Mutiny on board Le Pompee.

One of the ships belonging to Lord Bridport's fleet.

We were first informed of this business about four days ago, when Lord Bridport's fleet appeared off Plymouth, but it seemed to us to be so incredible, or at any rate so improper to be published without first being well informed as to the particulars, especially as the fleet at the Nore still continued in a state of rebellion, that we avoided taking any notice of it till yesterday, when the Pompee having arrived at Portsmouth the day before, the circumstance of the mutiny, along with her arrival at that port, was announced at Lloyd's.

The particulars, as they were first communicated to us, were briefly these; some of the crew, the parties to the transaction, being sworn to secrecy, had formed the diabolical intention of carrying the ship into Brest. The captain being apprized of this circumstance, and being aware how necessary it was that the well affected should know how far their number exceeded that of the malcontents, that they might with confidence execute whatever orders might be necessary for suppressing the mutiny, called the ship's company, and fairly put the question, who would stand by his king and country? The whole crew, except 83, declared for their duty with great cheerfulness and with the greatest alacrity secured the disaffected individuals; but what is very singular, the paper or bond by which they were united to each other, has never yet been got hold of, though every search has been made to obtain it. If such a paper, however, be in existence, we have no doubt but it will by and by be discovered.

The *Hamburgh mail* which became due on Wednesday, arrived yesterday. Its contents are not of much importance.

This morning Mr. East, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived at Lord Grenville's office with dispatches from Sir Morton Eden, at Vienna. Mr. East learnt at Cuxhaven, that Mr. Hammond had sailed from England on Monday last, in a ship of war.

Yesterday the suppression of the mutiny at the Nore was rendered complete and entire, by the unconditional submission of the *Montague*, *Bellicieux*, and *Inflexible*.

Upwards of 70 of the delegates, among whom are Parker, Hughes and Gregory, are in custody, and their trials are expected to take place at a court-martial, the first of which will be held on Parker on Monday, as he was yesterday moved back from Maidstone to Sheerness.

Every ship in the fleet has now given up its leaders and committee men. The number of prisoners was so great at Sheerness, that several of the least notorious were sent on board the *Eolus*, others were lodged in the Chapel of the garrison on Thursday night, the prison being full. We are sorry to say, that about 24 delegates and committee men have escaped.

A curious circumstance happened yesterday at Sheerness; a sailing smack belonging to a person of Gillingham, having a cargo of fish, was brought to by the ships at the Nore, and ordered to make fast to the *Inflexible*; they then took out his cargo, for which they paid him, and a number of persons apparently delegates, as they assumed an authority over the others, got into her, took the command, and set sail for the coast of France. They have been since taken by the *Vigilant* lugger, and are now in safe custody at Deal.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, June 12.

During Lord Bridport's cruise off Brest, a mutiny broke out on board his majesty's ship *La Pompee*. Eighty-six of the crew were for taking the ship into Brest, but all the rest opposed them. Sixteen of the principal offenders are in confinement, on board his majesty's ship *Minotaur*, of 74 guns, now in Cawsand Bay—Lord Bridport's fleet are now in sight, and it is said will proceed for Torbay, to bring the mutineers to a court martial immediately.

BOURDEAUX, June 25.

Paris accounts say, that letters from the Cape of Good Hope, of the month of Much, mention, that there exists there a very great discontent against the English—The English having exhausted all the money of the Dutch company, are going to issue some which will have a forced currency—This makes the inhabitants murmur. The colony has suffered much since the arrival of the English. A great scarcity began to be felt there; and three vessels had sailed for Bengal, to bring grain and rice. The inhabitants repeat now of having surrendered to the English, and there are often very violent contentions between those of the inhabitants who desert their new masters, and those who co-operate in the surrender of the colony.

According to a note from the minister of marine, the corsairs of St. Domingo and other ships of the republic, have taken from the Americans, from the end of the year to the 5th Ventose, 100 prizes declared to be valuable. The number of prizes taken

ken in the European seas from the end of Floreal to the 12 Pluvial, amounted to 18.

Robert, ex-president of the revolutionary committee of the section of the Social Contract, is condemned to iron for six years; convicted of forgery.

The property found at Venice, belonging to English, Russians and Portuguese, has been confiscated for the benefit of the French republic.

The actual situation of Europe offers 3 events, upon which politicians may exercise their speculations.

1. The cabinet of Vienna and that of Berlin, are making the most powerful efforts to commence a war soon.

2. The French are reviving their marine at the expense of the Venetians. Thirty-two ships of the line, twenty six frigates and a great number of smaller vessels of war, are now at their disposal.

3. The moment is at hand, when one part of the naval force of England is to be employed to reduce the other. The infatuation of the seamen makes the government tremble.

Anacharsis Cloots well said, that republicanism would go round the world; but it was reserved to the English sailors to steer in the voyage. It is without doubt that they might succeed, in it, that the revolted sailors of the squadron at the Nile have taken the title of republican fleet. Such a republic can go much further than ours.

From "La Nouvelle Politique," Paris Paper. The powerful voice of truth is yet heard in Paris; there are still a few choice spirits whom honest lights to consider as her votaries—and who, in holding bold truths in the teeth of insolvent power, ably assert the rights of a friendly nation, and the cause of mankind. Among these stands conspicuous the editor of "Nouvelle Politique," whose sentiments on the recent conduct of the directory here follow:

Role d'Equipe.
"The 2d article of the treaty of '78 with America, renders common to the citizens of both nations the advantages which either shall allow to the most favored nation. But the 3d article of our treaty of 1785 with England, stipulates formally, that a vessel unprovided with a passport and certificate of cargo, and if it be proved by their circumstances that the vessel belongs to one of the contracting parties, it shall not be confiscated, but dismissed without charge.

By what right, then, do the directors require a Role d'Equipe from the Americans, and ordain that every American vessel unprovided with it, shall be a good prize; while this expression is not to be found in any part of the treaties of 1778 and 1791? Never do the English, never do the Americans carry on board any Role d'Equipe, there is not even a word in their language which corresponds to it.

I shall ask in the next place, wherefore the directory has ordained the execution of a law annulled by the legislative body, by enjoining upon the committees of the tribunals not to suffer neutrals to deviate in the execution of the law of the 9th of March, 1793; a law which is annulled by the 7th article of that treaty of the 11th Nivose, 3d year, (7th of January, 1795) which article annuls all dispositions contrary to the treaties concluded with the United States of America.

These intensions of treaties on the part of the French government, are real declarations of war—and they are as unconstitutional as they are unjust and impolitic, since the constitution reserves to the legislative body, the right to make war and peace.

Note of the Editors. In support of these observations we shall add, that we have before our eyes an American Gazette, containing an official list of 53 American ships taken by French privateers, carried into different ports in St. Domingo, and condemned to good prizes by the Committees of the Directory. The document which refers to the American commerce, and to a multitude of individuals, cannot fail to excite the greatest discontent throughout the whole nation.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.
In the ship Adriana came passenger, the celebrated Polish commander Kosciuszko, accompanied by two Polish gentlemen. On the arrival of the vessel at the fort, he was welcomed by a federal salute; when the vessel came to an anchor, the sailing master of the frigate had his barge manned with eight masters of vessels, and waited upon him to take him on shore. On landing he was received with three cheers, and, as a further mark of respect, the citizens present, infused on drawing him in the carriage to his lodgings at Mrs. Lawson's in Fourth Street.

General Kosciuszko is personally known to most of the leading characters in our revolution. He speaks in the handsomest terms of the treatment which he has received from Capt. Lee, during his voyage.

BALTIMORE, August 22.
Alexandria, August 18, 1797.

Gentlemen,
I observe in your paper of the 14th inst. a piece of news, said to have been brought by me from Rotterdam, which has not been reported to you in its true light. So far is true—I had the pleasure of dining at the American consuls, in company with General Pinckney. I consulted him on the safety of my returning to America under American papers, with my ship and cargo. As the ship and principal part of the cargo was my own property, I had no orders to comply with, from my employers, therefore thought it necessary to consult him. He candidly gave me his opinion, as a private man, that he did not think there was any danger, provided my papers were clear, and I had a rol d'equipe, and that he was in hopes the differences between America and France would be amicably settled, and soon, as every thing bore a more favorable aspect at present. Many of the vessels that had been captured and taken into France had been cleared, with costs and damages to be paid by the captors, and it was the general opinion of merchants in Holland, that the French nation did not wish to fall out with America, and as a proof of it I had a part of my cargo underwrite for five per centum from Rotterdam to Alexandria—but for me to say that Gen. Pinckney had informed me, that the executive directory had invited him to return to Paris and resume his functions, and that he was only waiting for fresh

instructions from his government to comply with their invitation—that part of the publication is erroneous. Gen. Pinckney I believe, would inform no person of his secret business in public affairs.

You will be so good, gentlemen, as to give this a place in your next paper, and I hope every printer who has made use of my name, from a false report, will do me the same favor.

I am, dear gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN TOWERS.
Master of the ship Saratoga.
Messrs. Yandt & Brown.

NORFOLK, August 24.
Extract of a letter from Commodore Barney to his friend in this town, dated Medusa, at Sea, August 21st, 1797.

"After 7 months blockade by the enemy, I have at length escaped their vigilance. The moment they reduced the number of their ships to watch my movements (from 12, eight, six, and until within these few days, five ships to two—that is the ship of the line and a frigate.) I was determined to push out with my two frigates, which I did yesterday, although I saw them both to the southward of me, the winds were light, but we have lost sight of them in the night. So ends a blockade which has cost the enemy upwards of 800,000 dollars, and has been of no real injury to France. I hope soon to give a good account of ourselves, and was I on equal terms with them in point of force, they should have little to boast of."

PETERSBURG, August 29.

Private accounts from Philadelphia mention, that the contagious fever that has lately appeared in that city, is spreading; that its mortality, in proportion to the number attacked with it, is as great as formerly—but we hope that our next accounts will be more favorable.

THE FREEHOLDERS and INHABITANTS of the TOWN of PETERSBURG, will please take Notice, that the first Monday in September is the day appointed by law for the annual election of a MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN, and COMMON-COUNCIL, for the said Town.

The Printer hereof

having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of some of his subscribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article used in the line of his business, rendering it necessary that he should repeat his application for payment—again requests all those who are indebted to him for more than two years Newspapers to settle their accounts. It appears the accounts stand open more from inattention from the smallness of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to settle them. The Printer however flatters himself that his delinquent subscribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will consider, that though their accounts are small, yet they are of consequence to him in the support of his business.

Five Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber living in Chesterfield, about 4 miles from Petersburg, on the 22d instant, a Negro MAN, named

JACK;

About 30 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, well set, of a dark complexion, has a remarkable high retreating forehead, a fly countenance, talks but little, and pretty artful and sensible; he went off in too great a hurry to take any clothes with him but those he had on, which were an Oznaburg shirt and Hempen robe trousers, but as he has an extensive acquaintance in and about Petersburg, make no doubt but he will easily obtain others; and where I suspect he will look until he can procure a pass for a distant run. It is likely he will endeavour to make his way to a plantation of Mr. Richard Randolph's, dec. on Roanoke, where he has a wife, and has heretofore made several trips there; otherwise he will make his way to the neighbourhood of Charles on James River, where he has also a number of acquaintances, made on a former elopement, among whom are some relations that are free under the emancipation of Mr. Robert Pleasants, of that place.

I forewarn all persons from giving him any employment; and masters of vessels and others from carrying him out of the State.

I will give the above reward, on his being taken up and put in jail, and notice given me thereof.

THOMAS LEWIS.

Belle Vue, August 23, 1797. (8*)

ON Sunday the 20th instant, early in the morning, I saw a Bay HORSE for a Sorrel, in Old Street, Petersburg, between Allen's Tavern, and the beginning of said street; at which time there were two Gentlemen standing by, both were strangers to me; since then I have been taken up for having said horse in possession. Now if those Gentlemen will make known to the printer their names, and place of residence, I will amply satisfy them for their trouble; if not there is no relief for poor distressed

OBADIAH WILLIAMS.

Dinwiddie, August 28, 1797. (8*)

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, at Leache's Tavern, near Petersburg, on the 10th August 1797, a dark GREY MARE, 5 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, newly shod before, trots naturally—the has a knot on her near flank the remains of an imposthume. Any person that will deliver the said Mare to the subscriber, or give such intelligence that he gets her, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN ROBERTS.

Charlotte, August 17, 1797. (4*)

Hicks's Ford Fall Races,

WILL commence on the 2d Thursday in October, and continue three days.

First day's Race, mile heats, for two years old Nags only, with a feather on each.

Second day's, Jockey Club Purse, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, two mile heats—money hung up.

And the third day, an elegant SADDLE, BRIDLE, and WHIP, free for any untied Nags, mile heats.

The first day's Purse now amounts to 100 Dollars. The Jockey Club Purse is already 120 Dollars, and more expected,—besides 10 Dollars for each Horse entered,—which purse and entrance will go to the winning Horse.

BELFIELD STARK.
Hicks's Ford, August 17, 1797. (6w)

Cabin-Point Fall Races,

WILL commence the third

Thursday in October next, and will continue three days.—First day worth about £ 45, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age.—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horse, &c. except the winning horse on the first day, and worth about £ 20.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Also an elegant saddle will be run for the second Thursday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.
Cabin-Point, August 17, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houses and Lots in the Town of Petersburg, belonging to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be sold altogether, or divided into parcels for the accommodation of purchasers. As considerable portions of the above mentioned property, are subject to leases of various modifications; and as other portions are somewhat detached from each other, it would be difficult to apportion and adjust the whole advantageously for public sale. It is therefore deemed most advisable, to receive propositions from those who may choose to become purchasers, describing the particular portions thereof, they respectively propose to purchase; for this purpose the subscriber will attend at Petersburg during the sitting of the next district court, from the 18th to the 24th of the next month; during which time if the whole of the property should not be disposed of at private sale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as its peculiar circumstances will admit, and exposed to public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of these sales is to answer an immediate pressure, it is expected that a considerable portion of the purchase money will be paid in hand, or upon conveying the proper titles; although some credit will be allowed for some portion of the purchase money under particular circumstances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John

Tabb, for the purposes mentioned in the premises.
Petersburg, August 19, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, administrator of Col. Frederick Werneck, dec. anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the first day of December next; as after that date this notice will be pleaded in bar.

U. MARCK.
Petersburg, August 21, 1797. (12*)

Charlotte County, August 8, 1797.

MACK GOODE, Plaintiff, }
against } In
JOHN WATKINS, Deft. } Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State.—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney, It is ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear here on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and published at the front door of Little Roanoke Church in the said county, on some day immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

Copy.—Telle.
THOMAS READ, C.
(2m.)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Suffolk county, about the 10th of June last, a Negro Man Named

DANIEL;

About six feet two inches high, very black, stout, floops in his shoulders, bends forward in his knees, has a down cast look, and about twenty-five years old.—Any person who will take up the said Negro Man and deliver him to me in Suffolk, or secure him in jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

As he has lately been seen in or about Petersburg it is probable he may now be lurking in that neighbourhood.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harbouring or carrying away the said Negro Man, as they shall answer the same at their peril.

THOMAS DUNN.
Suffolk, August 17, 1797. (4*)

The Co-Partnership of
CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS dissolved the 10th in-

stant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately; and those who have claims against them, are desired to apply for payment, to

Wm. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.
Petersburg, August 15, 1797. (1f.)

The Co-partnership of
Samuel Myers, & Brothers,

BEING this day dissolved (agreeably to Notice already given) all persons who have claims against them, are desired to present their accounts to the subscriber for settlement; and those who are indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay to

MOSES M. MYERS,

Who will continue to transact business in Store lately occupied by SAMUEL MYERS, and BROTHERS, and will in future have a constant supply of

DRY GOODS,

AND,
GROCERIES,

Which he will sell at very moderate prices for Cash or country produce.

Petersburg, August 1, 1797. (cp if.)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale on reasonable terms, by

MOSES M. MYERS,

Prime SUGARS in Hogheads and Barrels.

PORT WINE of excellent Quality in Quarter Casks.

London Particular MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter Cask.

Petersburg, August 14, 1797. (8*)

The Co-partnership of

Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them will see the necessity of making speedy payments, and such as have any demands against them will have their settled on application. The remaining stock of

G O O D S,

On hand, consisting of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheetings, British Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed of at the Store occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner,
or in his absence to
Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, July 27, 1797. (8w.)

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST OFFICE.

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogheads and Barrels.

Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.

3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.

SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.

Apple BRANDY.

SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.

Black PEPPER, in Bags

BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 12 & 12.

Petersburg, August 17, 1797. (cp if.)

RANAWAY from the sub-

scriber the 9th of April last, living in Granville county, North Carolina, a likely Virginia born NEGRO MAN named

B I L L;

About five or six and twenty years of age, but has a young countenance—he had on when he went away, a short round coat, home spun—and also a short white and yellow striped round coat, and a red mixt long coat, home spun; he has also a small feat on one side of his face: And I do suppose he will own one Robert Gordon for his master, the reason why, I let the said Gordon have him on trial—if he liked him, he was to buy him, but the negro ran away before the bargain was confirmed. Any person apprehending the said negro, or bringing him to me, shall be handsomely rewarded, exclusive of what the law allows.

THOMAS POOL.
August 24, 1797. (2p)

THE Administrator of Eli-

zabeth Fitzhugh, dec. being anxious to close his accounts with the heirs of the decedent, requests of all persons that have unsettled accounts with the estate, to apply to Mr. George May without delay, he being fully authorized to act.

August 19, 1797. (2)

DISTEMPERS of the MIND CURED.

[From a British publication.]

SIR,

Being bred to the study of physic, and having observed, with sorrow and regret, that whatever success the faculty may meet with, in bodily distempers, they are generally baffled by distempers of the mind, I have made the latter the chief subject of my attention, and I may venture to affirm, that my labor has not been thrown away. Tho' young in my profession, I have had a tolerable share of experience, and have a right to expect, that the credit of some extraordinary cures I have performed, will furnish me with opportunities of performing more. I require it of you, not as a favor to myself, but as an act of justice to the public, to insert the following in your Chronicle.

Mr. Abraham Baskin, taylor, was horribly infected with the itch of stage playing, to the grievous discomfort of his wife, and the great detriment of nine small children. I prevailed with the manager of one of the theatres to admit him for a single night, in the character of Othello, in which, it may be remembered, that a button-maker had formerly distinguished himself; when, having secured a seat in a convenient corner of the gallery, by the dextrous application of about three pecks of potatoes, to the succupit and occiput of the patient, I entirely cured him of his delirium; and he has ever since betaken himself quietly to his needle and thimble.

Mr. Edward Snap was of so choleric a temper, and so extremely apt to think himself affronted, that it was reckoned dangerous even to look at him. I tweaked him by the nose, and administered the proper application behind; and he is now so good humored, that he will take the greatest affront imaginable without showing the least resentment.

The reverend Mr. Puff, a Methodist preacher, was so extravagantly zealous and laborious in his calling, that his friends were afraid he would bawl himself into a consumption. By my intercessions with a noble lord, I procured him a living with a reasonable income; and he now behaves himself like a regular divine of the established church, and never gets into a pulpit.

Mr. William Moody, an elderly gentleman, who lived in a solitary part of Kent, was apt to be very low spirited in an easterly wind. I nailed his weathercock to a western point, and at present, whichever way the wind blows, he is equally cheerful.

Alexander Stingo, Esq. was so strongly possessed by the spirit of witicism, that he would not condescend to open his lips for any thing less than an epigram. Under the influence of his malady he has been so deplorably dull, that he has often been silent for a whole week together. I took him into my own house—instead of laughing at his jests, I either pronounced them to be puns, or paid no attention to them at all. In a month I perceived a wonderful alteration in him for the better: from thinking without speaking, he began to speak without thinking; at present he never says a good thing, and is a very agreeable companion.

I am, &c.

EDMUND THORNTON.

From the VIRGINIA HERALD.

At a meeting of the people of Caroline county, at the Courthouse, on Tuesday the 8th day of August, 1797, (it being Court day) convened by public notice given by the sheriff of said county, to consider whether the constitution of Virginia requires revision and amendment; which said meeting was held in pursuance of a resolution of the general assembly.—The subject was taken into consideration, whereupon,

Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this county, That the said constitution is defective, and that it be recommended to the general assembly, to call a convention by law for its revision and amendment.

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates for the said county be, and are hereby instructed to endeavor to carry the said recommendation into effect.

Signed by order of the meeting,
JAS. TAYLOR, chairman.

Attest,
JOHN PENDLETON, junior,
Secretary.

A few of the most prominent defects in the constitution of our State, submitted to the meeting for consideration.

1st. The inequality in the representation—for instance, Caroline having about twenty thousand people, has no more representatives than Warwick, having about three thousand; and this inequality is felt in a greater or less degree by every county in the State.

2d. The limitation of the rights of suffrage to freeholders; this excludes the majority of the citizens from representation, which is unjust, as they pay taxes, and are liable to military service; this injustice is aggravated by the mode of taxation which Congress have adopted, all their taxes being laid on consumption and not on property; so that those who have no land pay as much as those who have; the taxes on salt and spirits bear hardest on the poor, for they consume most of those articles; they ought therefore to have a vote for those who impose them; and by the constitution of the United States, those who vote for the most numerous branch of the States are entitled to vote for the members of the house of representatives in Congress. Under this article, all freemen in most of the States have such a vote, and why should most of the freemen of Virginia be excluded?

3d. The inequality in the senatorial districts is already enormous, and daily becoming more so.

4th. The militia officers hold their offices during good behaviour, whereas they ought to hold them during pleasure; because it is the first principle of liberty, that the military should be dependent on the civil power, and because military officers for life are a sort of privileged nobility, are the next step to hereditary distinctions, and are, of course, incompatible with republican principles; ours is the only

State in the union, and probably the only government in the world, where such a thing exists; and it defeats one of the checks of the constitution of the United States, which whilst it gives to the President and Congress the rights of commanding and regulating the militia, leaves to the States the appointment of officers to secure to each State their fidelity; a security which is defeated by having no power of dismission.

5th. A numerous council is maintained at an expense for which their services are no compensation to the community.

6th. Freedom of religion is so loosely provided for, that two laws, since the revolution, have been thought necessary to secure it; one to manumit the dissenters from the religious government of the Episcopalians; the other to establish religious freedom. Now this ought to be established by the constitution; because if the legislature had a right to establish it, it follows that they also have a right to destroy it.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING A BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500 ditto	1500

426 Prizes	11800
704 Blanks	
500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is 5000	
Left for the purposes of the Scheme	3000

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid for soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER MCCONNICO, Committeeman.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWIN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, situated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Petersburg.—There are on the premises, a bakehouse, two dwelling-houses, and every necessary out house.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extensive business. The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaser, he giving satisfactory security.—Possession may be had the first of October ensuing, and if not sold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Petersburg, July 5, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN RENAUD, dec. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having any just claims against said Estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated, to

AREANEA RENAUD, Adm'r.

Petersburg, August 16, 1797.

State of North-Carolina.

Hillsborough District, Court of Equity, April Term, 1797.

Elija Mitchell, Charles Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Executors and Administrators of David Mitchell, deceased, and Len Hendly Bullock—Complainants, against George Long, and Alexander Boyd, Defendants.

OATH having been made by Elija Mitchell, one of the Complainants in the above mentioned cause, that he doth not know where George Long, one of the Defendants, resides, but is informed he is an inhabitant of the State of Virginia; and that Alexander Boyd, the other Defendant, is an inhabitant of the State of Virginia also: On motion of the Complainant, by their Solicitor Leonard Henderson, it is ordered by the Court, that the Defendants do put in their answers to the Bill of the Complainant, on or before the first day of the ensuing term, being the 6th day of October 1797—and that this order be published three weeks successively in the Gazette of Petersburg (Virginia) and the North Carolina Journal likewise.

ROBERT BELL, C. M. R.

Blank Bills of Lading

For sale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

GREAT BARGAIN. LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best lands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 500 acres, lies upon a branch of Noroway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 2500. One fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 10 per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes.

L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good.—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news-papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forswear all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this State. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expense the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess.

A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—75 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 3d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797.

The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over.

J. B.

LATELY RECEIVED, And FOR SALE, by

Horsburgh & Kennan,

London Bottled PORTER, Bottled ALE, Claret and Port WINE, in Cases, of 4 and 4 1/2 dozen,

3d and 4th Proof West-India RUM. They have also remaining, and will sell very low, A Pair Philadelphia made Burr MILL-STONES, Some Boxes 7-9 Window GLASS, SADDLES and SADDLERY.

With sundry articles of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,

300 Bushels Large Alum SALT, And some GRINDSTONES, IRON CASTINGS, &c. &c.

Petersburg, August 3, 1797.

I WISH TO RENT, For One or more Years,

THE STORE and LUMBER HOUSE late occupied by WILLIAM CLARK & Co. possession will be given the 1st day of September, after which period, the NOTARY'S OFFICE will be kept in some more central situation than his present residence, of which notice will be given.

SAMUEL DAVIES,

Petersburg, August 17, 1797.

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have just received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongst which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hosiery and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Mullins of every description, Calicoes, Chinizes and Gingham, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Mullinets, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hylton, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLs, and FAN-MILLS.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797.

(cp. f.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of SPRING GOODS.

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797.

CURRIE & PUMFREY,

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS; RICHMOND.

HAVING commenced business in the house next door to Messrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Galle's—Respectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete assortment of the very best PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK-BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Those who please to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and dispatch.

They have ready for sale, a general assortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purposes, all of the best materials faithfully manufactured.

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING. Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797.

(f.)

DOCTOR PERKINS'S

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the Printing-Office, Petersburg (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

Wanted Immediately.

A YOUNG MAN, of reputable connections, and good character, as an assistant in a Store; he must be acquainted with Book keeping. A person thus qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOHN ELLIS.

Who has FOR SALE,

A Large and Elegant Assortment of FANCY GOODS, On the lowest terms for Cash.

J. ELLIS.

Petersburg, July 13, 1797.

(f.)

Joseph T. Blanchard,

Has just received and for sale, at his STORE in OLD-STREET, viz.

12 hogheads St. CROIX RUM, 6 Do. JAMAICA Do. 60 Barrels N. E. Do. 25 Do. JAMAICA SUGARS, 2 hogheads LOAF SUGAR, And a few bags GREEN COFFEE, All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

August 7.

(8.)

NOTICE.

I INTEND to PETITION the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY, to allow me for my losses, sustained by the configuration of Norfolk.

ROBERT FREEMAN.

Warren county, North Carolina,

August 3, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Mulatto GIRL, about 18 years old—she is offered for sale because the owner has no employment for her.—A credit will be given, if required. Enquire of the Printer.

August 3, 1797.